

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

--A code generation unit (~~400~~) generates an identification code (~~Cd~~) inherent in a semiconductor substrate (~~CH1 or CH3~~). A memory (~~601~~) formed in another semiconductor substrate (~~CH2~~) stores the identification code (~~Cd~~) as a memory code (~~Ce~~). The identification code (~~Cd~~) is written from the code generation unit (~~400~~) to the memory (~~601~~) before shipment of a semiconductor device (~~600~~) as a product. A comparator circuit (~~403~~) compares the identification code (~~Cd~~) with the memory code (~~Ce~~) and stops some of operations of a predetermined circuit (~~405~~) when the two codes do not coincide with each other. With this construction, a higher technical barrier (security) against fraudulent use of an appliance of the semiconductor device through replacement of the semiconductor substrate can be achieved.

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A code generation unit (400) generates an identification code (Cd) inherent in a semiconductor substrate (CH1 or CH3). A memory (601) formed in another
5 semiconductor substrate (CH2) stores the identification code (Cd) as a memory code (Co). The identification code (Cd) is written from the code generation unit (400) to the memory (601) before shipment of a semiconductor device (600) as a product. A comparator circuit (403) compares the identification code (Cd) with the memory code (Co) and stops
some of operations of a predetermined circuit (405) when the two codes do not coincide
10 with each other. With this construction, a higher technical barrier (security) against fraudulent use of an appliance of the semiconductor device through replacement of the semiconductor substrate can be achieved.